## NATIONAL IRRIGATION WORK

How Uncle Sam Is Reclaiming Millions of Acres of Non-Productive and Arid Lands.

## ROOSEVELT'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE WEST

Manner of Determining Reservoir Sites and How Organized Effort Secures the Highest Efficiency-Glimpses of the Future of "Arid America."

National Irrigation law, which passed rigated at all, must be supplied by some

beneficent effect upon the domestic, so- somewhat above the ordinary canals. cial and political lives of future generais personally and directly responsible.

National Irrigation Explained.

As previously stated, the funds for this great work are derived from the sale or disposal of public lands located in the thirteen States and three territories affected, and the work as conconsequently confined to this area. There is now in the reclamation fund, something over \$27,000,000. This fund is increasing rapidly every month. When it is stated that the proportion of goverument land in many of these arid States is from 75 to 95 per cent, of the entire area, some vague idea may be had of the enormous amount that is destined to accumulate in this irrigation fund as bear. the result of the sale of these government lands during the next fifty years. ed to the government within a period of ten years, in the wirm of ten equal annual installments, from the actual occupants of the land, so reclaimed by

Over 300 Engineers at Work.

To carry out the purpose of this law, an efficient engineering corps has been organized, und the il' service rules, and from the men as y in the field. Over three hundred such engineers, together with a large number of belpers, are already in the field. From time to time, other men are being added, especially from the graduates of professional schools throughout the country. It is the policy of the government to retain good will of the community. It is a men for this work who are known to better policy not to force matters, but possess high principles and undoubted integrity, for it is believed that the great hydraulic work can be planned and built properly only by men of the highest

type. Belection of Reservoir Sites.

In each of the States and territories : general study is being made of natural situations which offer opportunities for reclaiming large bodies of land. After due preliminary work, a few of such projects, say two or three, which are the most promising, are selected for more careful survey and investigation. From a comparison of results so obtained, one of these is chosen by the district engineer. When he is ready to report upon the work, with recommendations, the facts and figures are submitted to the board of engineers, who pass upon them. Sometimes additional Information is sought or the conclusions

When agreement is reached, the reoults are transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior with definite recommendations for immediate action and with full facts as to cost and benefits. Final action is thus taken only after the most critical examination of existing conditions and comparison of these with other projects. In some of these arid States a general reconnoissanc is still being carried on, in others plans and estimates have been completed, and in a number of instances work has actually begun on a large scale, along the line of constructing dams and reservoirs. Contracts are tikely to be let within the next few months for several more, mammoth enterprises which will reclaim a few miltion acres of land.

Organizing Communities for Irriga-

Under the terms of the law, the works ple using the water. The problems beed in their hands. This is the most bringing about the intent of the National Mont., and Tonto Creek, Ariz. Roughly difficult part of the work. It is hard to Irrigation Act. bring together the discordant elements of a community, torn by conflicts over water, and weld them into a compact organization, sufficiently strong to maintain the works built by the government and distribute the water equitably.

How Water Is Conserved for Use.

will come from the storage of flood whether the arid land was owned at first an acre. waters by means of dams and reservoirs. by the government or by individuals, the | Sweetwater Dam is on Sweetwater streams can be found, they will be not of homes upon small farms.

The general public has not had time | cent to the streams. There will be much to become familiar with the workings good land, however, which lies too high of the reclamation service under the to be thus reached, and these lands, if ir-Congress, June 17th, 1902, through the form of pumping device or from artesian direct personal influence of President source. As the water flows down the steep river channels it can occasionally As previously stated in these columns, be diverted and power developed, the this is one of the most important meas- water being used for irrigation later. ures that has ever been enacted by This power, carried by the electrical Congress. Perhaps no one now living transmission mentioned in our last issue, can fully appreciate its far-reaching can be used to pump water to the lands

As previously stated, it is one of the tions of American citizens. Active opera- engineering problems of the reclamation tions began as soon as the measure be- service to develop all power possible and came a law; an organized body of gov- utilize this in irrigating the higher lands ernment engineers was already in the by means of pumping. Another problem Western field connected with the geo- is that of discovering the quantity and logical and topographical surveys. It quality of the underground waters and will be of interest to voters to know, devising means by which these may be before election day, something of the brought to the surface, if not too saline modus operandi of this National Irriga- for agricultural purposes. Thus the tion Act for which President Roosevelt work of the reclamation engineers is not merely hydraulic in character; it involves mechanical and electrical construction and a knowledge of geological principles which govern the occurrence of water

Some Tedions Work for Uncle Fam. The easily available waters of the arid region have in many instances been appropriated and put to use by private only the large, difficult or involved pro-

Criticism will be launched against the government by the uninformed, because cure the development of the arid region of the apparently slow progress in the and the utilization of the great resources thickly settled. ation fund. Whenever any portion of development of great irrigation projects. which experience has shown cannot be ation fund. Whenever any portion of it is expended for the construction of that nearly all of such undertakings interprise, and which, if properly utilizers of the construction of the co private owners of land under such proposed irrigation projects. It will be seen to be, at the time of construction, of the but time.

law. It is not desirable to begin conefforts have been exhausted to bring ested. \* about a fair and business-like sale, as it is essential to secure and maintain the by main strength to bring about reforms which will be appreciated only after

National Irrigation for Private Lands.

every stream is a continuous succession factured products of all kinds. of claims taken up under the Homestead or Desert Land law. scheme for the reclamation of govern-

irrigation of land now in private own- tion the interest of the people of the ership. The provisions of the law are country and that of the railroads and such that the land owned by individuals industrial organizations are identicalcan be irrigated in small tracts not to namely: to bring together the man who exceed 160 acres, that being the amount is seeking a home, and the opportunities allowed for each individual. The law for making one. has been so framed as to require continuous residence on and cultivation of the land; whether originally in private arid region, and there are many localior public ownership, the chief purpose ties where irrigation works are being being, of course, to bring about imme-

sustaining farms. brace all extremes from those where sterility unless the government takes nearly all of the land is in public own- charge of such projects through the ership, to those where most of the land operations of the new reclamation law. is at present owned by individuals. In If this law is successfully administered, the latter case the lands are now for the which it will be under Republican adminmost part vacant, cultivation having been istration, millions of prosperous homes attempted with an inadequate supply will be built in localities now waste when built, are to be paid for in ten of water, and failure was the result. If and desolate and the republic strengthencanual installments and are ultimately the land in private ownership were al- ed by myriads of conservative, prosperto be owned and operated by the peo- ready irrigated, there would, of course, ous, high-minded citizens. be no need of governmental interference. fore the reclamation service, therefore, but in a majority of instances settlers are not merely engineering in character, have come in with good faith and tried but are largely legal and pertain to the to make homes. In any event, whether organization of the irrigators into asso they have or not, they can now obtain Sweetwater Dam, Wyoming; Gunnison ciations, so that the management and water under the law only by residence future control of the works may be plac- and cultivation in small tracts, thus Nev.; Milk River and St. Mary's Lake,

Individual Home Builders.

lized by closing the outlets and catching Where the land holdings in the hands lins, Wyo. This project will reclaim the waters which otherwise would flow of an individual or corporation are large, about 100,000 acres. The Gunnison Tundown the steep slopes, devastating the water for these cannot be obtained until nel scheme will reclaim about 100,000



MISS DEMOCRACY-"I can't make these blamed things rise."

cultivate it before a clear title to the Thus, collusion or evasion of the purpose jects. It is not possible anywhere to of the law is to a large extent prevented. find ideal conditions, and although far In a rapidly growing country it is hardreaching results are to be accomplished, ly credible that any collusion to obtain skill and tact have been brought to especially with danger of forefeiture at the end of that time.

The main feature of the law is to seis to secure ultimately the building of In the execution of the work, it is nec- homes and the placing of these in the essary to utilize lands, rights of way or hands of people who become self-supportprivileges owned by individuals. Many ing and who can and will refund of these can be acquired by purchase; the government the cost of reclamation. others must be condemned by process of This is an object in which not only the government, but all classes of citizens demnation proceedings until all possible and most industries are directly inter-

All Business Will Be Benefited.

The transcontinental railroads recognize that they will be first beneficiaries and the perpetual gainers by this homeeven to risk some delay, rather than building movement and they are wisely contributing largely to the success of the movement. It is true some of them have land to sell, but the profit from the sale of such land is as nothing compared As stated, Uncle Sam still owns from to the annual traffic resulting from the one-half to nine-tenths of the area of establishment of innumerable homes. each of the Western States and terri- The railroads could sell the lands to cattories affected by President Roosevelt's tlemen, but as a matter of business they National Irrigation Act. He is the big know it is much better to even donate land owner and will always remain the them to settlers who will live on the proprietor of the great mountain areas farms and make homes of the newly irricovered mainly with trees, and from gated heritage. The manufacturing and which come the waters essential to the jobbing interests of the East have also life of agriculture. Much of the best contributed to this work to no small land in the valleys has already passed degree, as they believe that in the West into private ownership and along almost is the greatest home market for manu-

It has sometimes been held up as a reflection against the advocates of Na-The public land, as a rule, is the bench | tional Irrigation that the great railroads land adjacent to the valley. Nearly every and manufacturers of the East are interested and have contributed time and ment land must of necessity involve the influence to the cause, but in this direc-

Private Capital Inadequate. Private enterprise is still active in the built by individuals and corporations, diately a dense settlement in small, self- but the great problem can never be made commercially successful and vast tracts

Big Projects Under Way. Among the important projects approved and now being constructed by the government, may be mentioned works at Tunnel, Col.; Truckee and Carson Rivers, estimated, these will make possible the irrigation of something over one million Whenever a project for reclamation of acres of land at a cost of seven and a government land is declared to be feasi- half million dollars, or an average of ble, public lands under it are immediate- \$7.50 an acre. As a matter of fact, much taken up under the terms of the of this area is unsuitable or unfavorable homestead law, and by the time the for cultivation. Probably only about 60 works are completed the land is nearly per cent, of the total will be found Beyond all question, most of the water always in private ownerskip. Thus, worthy of a reclaiming; this will increase to be conserved for irrigation purposes whatever the initial condition may be, the average cost to something like \$12.50

Wherever suitable basins along these results are the same—the establishment River, at Devil's Gate, forty miles west of Casper and forty miles north of Rawlowlands.

Many of these artificial reservoirs can be supplied by gravity canals so as to cover large bodies of bench land adja
they are subdivided and disposed of in acres and is located near Montrose, in leaders of the Republican party (of a generation ago) have passed away," and its outlet—the Truckee river occupants must reside continuously for posed to divert water from Lake Tahoe, cover large bodies of bench land adja
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-into the Humboldt Valley and supply ent men." It can be retorted that all exterprises, leaving for the government water can be had from the government. settlers in the vicinity of Reno. This the leaders of the Democratic party 000 acres. The Milk River project in none have come to fill their places. Times northern Montana will reclaim nearly like ours demand men of these times 500,000 acres in the vicinity of Malta and not mere doleful sounds from the these will be achieved only after great | water can hold throughout a long period, and Glasgow. At Tonto Creek, eighty tombs of a past generation. miles above Phoenix, Ariz., immense impounding reservoirs will provide a supply of water to irrigate about 200,000 acres in Salt River Valley, which is already

Irrigation, Mother of Civilization.

There is no one thing that portends the future greatness of the present civilivolve the application or trial of new ed, may become the greatest source of zation more than the efforts now being methods and devices and the dealing with strength to the commonwealth through put forth in all arid regions of the earth, considerable numbers of persons who are the creation of homes. It matters little to make the desert and waste places has failed to get out of the thousands habitable and productive. Archeologists of pages of newspapers, magazines and cabined and confined within the coldtell us that where they have found man's the many books published on the Philipthat the work requires not merely skill, lie or private ownership. The main thing struggle hardest, there they have found plates in the United States during the the highest types of civilization that are past few years. But Judge Parker has dead and gone. On the high plateaus of shown that he reached, some years ago, South America and the mesas of Mexico, in the desert where flows the Nile, on the bleached plains of Arabia and where the sacred Ganges courses to the sea, are found traces of feats of irrigating | have found that the customs revenues skill, broken works of art, ruined temples and shrines that equal and in some instances surpass the boasted skill of modern engineering, art and architecture.

As a nation, America may be justly proud of her greatness, but if we would continue to grow and endure, we must encourage all moves that seek to make us a nation of rural homes rather than a people of great cities. We should strive to build up more homes with surroundings of simplicity and truth, where coming generations may grow to maturity, uncorrupted by the superficial glitter and gilded vice of the city.

The United States leads all other countries of the earth in the production of wheat, corn, cotton, wool, beef, pork, mutton and edible fowls. Millions of people across the seas are dependent upon this country for both food and clothing. It is our vast agricultural resources that constitute our great national rest of the world. The source and storehouse of this great national wealth is the land that, through man's industry and skill, produces all these stuples of food and clothing, these pecessities for the life and well-being of the people of the earth. How important it is, then, that this great store-house of wealth be preserved and enlarged by the reclamation of the arid West.

Ideal Irrigated Homes. A very small farm unit, says W. E. Smythe, makes it possible for those who till the soil to live in the town. The farm village or home center is a well established feature of life in arid America and the feature which is destined to enjoy wide and rapid extension. Each four or five thousand acres of cultivated The projects already agreed upon em- of fertile land will be condemned to land will sustain a thrifty and beautiful hamlet where all the people may live close together and enjoy most of the social and educational advantages within

the reach of the best eastern towns. Their children will have kindergartens as well as schools and public libraries, and reading rooms, as well as fact. churches. The farm village, lighted by electricity, furnished with domestic water through pipes, served with free postal will move their products and people from one." place to place. In this scene of intensely cultivated land, rich with its bloom and with its carpets of green and gold the money of the trusts and can bring stretching away to the mountains, it will out to the polls all the ignorant, purchasbe difficult for the beholder to say where able element. But they cannot bring out the town ends and the country begins. If you wish to contribute your part in Roosevelt, if Republicans VOTE. bringing about these and countless of her blessings, vote for Roosevelt and Fair-

If you are satisfied with present sonditions, be sure and vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and the Republican candidate for Congress in your district.

project is destined to reclaim about 200,- passed away two generations ago, and

An Ignorant Presidential Candidate. The ignorance of Judge Parker on conditions in the Philippine Islands would discredit any American schoolboy. "Are the Philippine Islands a self-

supporting community?" he asks. If the citizen of Esopus, New York, ad visited the World's Fair at Louis, he would have learned what he that real "dead line" in the mental life, the time when a man ceases to learn.

If the Democratic candidate cared to know what he talked about, he could alone, during the last three years have increased to \$17,000,000, \$18,000,000 and \$19,000,000 a year; and that the

other revenues have increased accordingly. That the Islands are not only selfsupporting, but that they pay all of their Louis an exhibit costing a quarter of a million dollars, and that they are spend-000.000 a year constructing railways, reads, harbors, waterworks, electric light plants, buildings and public improvements generally.

Judge Parker ought to attend the nearest high school for boys.

Have a Forethought. "Let well enough alone" is better as a forethought than as an afterthought. One onnce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. It is easier to prevent a Democratic victory that would mean wealth and economic independence of the a renewal of hard times than to try and cure or live out the hard times after they have arrived. A "stitch in time save nine"-and your vote in time might help save many times nine distressful cares and anxieties should the Democratic party prove victorious.

> Advice for Election Day. Forget your breakfast, if you will; Forget to light your good cigar; Forget to take your pepsin pill; Forget to take the trolley car;

> Forget to kiss your wife good-bye; Forget your hat or overcoat-But ere election day is by, Be sure you don't forget to vote!

Parker's Leaden-Footed Duliness. The leaden dullness with which Candidate Parker misstates the Philippine situation is irritating to his more clever followers, while it amuses Republicans. General Grant once said "You can always trust a Democrat to make a mistake." He is sure to get on the wrong side, to stay there, and to advertise the

It is particularly distressing to the Democrats to have Judge Lochren, of delivery and supplied with its own daily Minnesota, known as a strict construcnewspapers at morning and evening has tionist of the Constitution, declaring that already been realized in arid America. Commissioner Ware's ruling in regard The great cities of the western valleys to pensions is not a usurpation of powers will not be cities in the old sense, but of Congress at all, and that it is entirea long series of beautiful villages con- ly reasonable and "in accord with the nected by lines of electric motors, which experience and observation of every

The thing for Republicans to do this and fruitage, with its spires and roofs year is to VOTE. The Democrats have enough under any conditions to beat

> Every Republican should see that his have an apathetic friend, tell him that

If the full Republican vote be polled

## **DEMOCRATIC PROTEST**

VIGOROUS DENUNCIATION OF EX-SECRETARY OLNEY.

His Attempt to Belittle the War with Spain Resented and His Immediate Withdrawal from the Speaking Campaign Demanded.

The New York American, one of William R. Hearst's newspapers, in its is-sue of Oct. 15th, thus criticised a speech delivered by ex-Secretary Olney:

"Take Olney off the stump. Demoerats of his type make no votes for the party. Last night, in his speech at Cooper Union, the former Attorney-General and later Secretary of State under President Cleveland offered a characteristic keynote.

"In his argument against imperialism he spoke of 'our needless scrimmage with Spain over Cuba.' and subsequently referred to 'that development of jingoism and militarism which brought on the scrap with Spain.'

"That is a keynote to which the country will not respond in the way expected by Mr. Olney. It is not Americanism

and certainly it is not democracy.
"The war for the liberation of Cuba had the heart of the people behind it. It was chivalric, unselfish and glorious. Limited and careful gentlemen of the Olney type found themselves incapable of rising to the height of the popular enthusiasm, but, whether in or out of office, they were swept along with the tide of noble sympathy for an oppressed people. History will record that the United States in expelling Spain from the New World reached a moral emi-nence quite unparalleled in the action

"We owed nothing to Spain; her occupancy of Cuba had been a continuous crime, as was her whole career in this hemisphere. We had been patient too long. The Virginius infamy should have been the signal for her eviction from this side of the globe. The culmination of her atrocities was the blowing up of the Maine, riding at anchor in what was supposed to be a friendly port. "And after that unexampled outrage Olney speaks of our 'needless' war with

"No American who is as broad as his country can look back upon the Spanish war without a thrill of pride.

"Mr. Olney speaks for a kind of Democrats who are infinitely hurtful to the Democratic party. They seem to be without capacity of entering into the feelngs of the people, sharing their patriotic ardors, or sympathizing with their national aspirations. He is an able man, no doubt; an excellent lawyer and means well, but he damages Democracy and the candidacy of Judge Parker when he puts himself forward as a spokesman at once of 'Little Americanism' and the party

pansion r people are not to be cribbed, blooded and petty limitations of the Olney conception of national duty and destiny. The votes of young men of me of spirit—cannot be won by theers one of the loftiest deeds in the nation's

"Democrats, real Democrats, are not to be prived of their share in the glory of freeing Cuba. It is to be the everlasting honor of the party that through its representatives in Congress and in the press-the 'American' foremost in the fight-it forced a reluctant administration to declare the war. Had Cleveland been in the White House and own expenses, could afford to send to St. Olney in the Cabinet, we may be quite sure that the heroes of the Maine would have perished in vain and Cuba coning, now, between \$4,000,000 and \$5,- tinued to be a Spanish shambles at our

> "The Democracy has no quarrel with any man who took part as soldier or civilian in rescuing Cuba, and it is not to be tolerated that the party should be placed in such a position. Theodore Roosevelt, as one who took part in that brief conflict, has reason as a candidate to congratulate himself upon Mr. Olney's presence on the stump. Judge Parker and his managers ought to lose no time in revising the list of campaign speakers and eliminating from it the Olneys, the Clevelands and all other discredited, plutocratic, narrow-minded and hard-hearted Democrats, so called, who are responsible for the apathy among the people of which complaint is made at Democratic headquarters.

"How can the workingmen, for example, be expected to grow enthusiastic in a canvass which numbers among its conspicuous orators the Attorney-General who discovered the sacredness of a Pullman car and a President who ordered troops into Illinois against the protest of her governor for the purpose of crushing a strike?

"Olney has spoken for Parker, and it is announced that Cleveland is also to mount the platform. If Judge Parker understands the American public as well is we think he does, he will put his foot down and avert that crowning calamity. Let real Democrats do the talking from now on."

Lawyers Form a Club.

The lawyers of New York City have formed a Roosevelt and Fairbanks Club. whose object is to show the confidence of the members of the bar in the administration of President Roosevelt, based upon the fidelity, fairness and effectiveness with which he has executed and enforced the laws of the United States, and to promote good government by the election of Fairbanks and Roosevelt. The Hon. Elihu Root is president, Charles H. Sherrill, 30 Broad street. New York City, secretary, and Herbers I.. Satterlee, treasurer.

"It is a standing order to every Amer can diplomatic and consular officer to protect every American citizen, of whatever faith, from unjust molestation; and our officers abroad have been stringently required to comply with this order."-Roosevelt's letter of acceptance

If you are fighting a wily, tricky enemy it is well to watch him closely, neighbor votes on November 8th. If you Democracy is resorting to every under hand, infamous scheme to gain control his vote is necessary to make the election of the government. Therefore, let every of Roosevelt and Fairbanks certain, and Republican be on his guard. Go to the make him accompany you to the polls. polls early on November 8th, and don't fail to vote.